

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:
—THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE—
Office on Illinois Street, North of Washington.
G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN, Editors.

The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at Four Dollars a year, payable always in advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year, always to be paid in advance.
\$1 in advance will pay for six months.
\$5 will pay for three copies one year.

Persons remitting \$10 in advance, free of postage, shall have three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year. \$2 will pay for six months. \$1 will always be charged for the Tri-Weekly, and 50 cents for the Weekly, during the Legislative sessions.

ADVERTISEMENTS, will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional insertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, \$5. All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the cash; or no attention will be paid to them.
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Political Mysteries of Indianapolis.

CHAPTER V.

"A strange, eventful history."

"A. F. Morrison is well known to the Democracy of Indiana in connection with the press, and submits to them a review of his former labors as an evidence of his forthcoming efforts."—*Morrison's prospectus.*

Morrison is not so well known as he ought to be, but as soon as he gets the old "Democrat" galvanized again, he will probably remedy the deficiency. In the meantime, to aid a little in the charitable work, and further to develop the Political Mysteries of the Capital, we present a sketch of the mutations of the Democratic Press at Indianapolis, from the beginning. This sketch is of course a mere skeleton, for it would be impracticable to fill up the picture at a single sitting. We shall complete the work as rapidly as the nature of the matter will permit. To begin with the beginning:

In 1821-2, SMITH & BOLTON commenced the Indianapolis Gazette, and continued its publication up to 1829.

In 1829, GEORGE L. KINNARD, afterwards member of Congress, became the editor; Smith withdrawing, and Nat. Bolton remaining publisher. The title of the paper was changed to Indiana State Gazette, and under this arrangement was continued about six months.

In the winter of 1829-30, A. F. MORRISON was a member of the House of Representatives, and during the session, if we are correctly informed, commenced scheming to supplant Bolton & Kinnard. They had a contract for the State printing for three years, which was supposed to be profitable, and had in view the prospective patronage of the General Government. Whether these pecuniary considerations influenced Mr. Morrison or not, may be imagined by the reader. At any rate, a hostile feeling to Bolton & Kinnard was in various ways engendered, and a blow was aimed at them by passing a bill essentially changing the mode of contracting for the public printing. Morrison of course voted for it. But Gov. Ray vetoed the bill, and thus shielded Bolton & Kinnard from the impending blow. Had the bill been approved, the majority of the Assembly being whig, printers of whig politics would have been chosen, unless Mr. Morrison could have obtained the contract by whig votes.

Mr. Morrison had previously issued a prospectus for a new Democratic paper, in opposition to, or competition with the State Gazette. The Gazette was supposed to be friendly to Ray, who was then a prominent candidate for the U. S. Senate; and in his projected new paper, Morrison received the aid and countenance of Sam. Judah, and other aspirants, several of them competitors of Ray for the Senate. But before the new paper was started, Bolton yielded to the pressure of circumstances, and sold his interest in the State Gazette to Morrison. The purchase money, in whole or in part, was contributed by Judah and certain other men, members of the Democratic party. (We learned this fact from more than one of the contributors.) A bond, we are told, was given by Morrison for the re-payment of these contributions, which was placed in the hands of a certain well known gentleman in this town for safe-keeping. It was very safely kept, we are assured, for when the contributors called for repayment, the bond could not be found, and of course no legal evidence of debt was left behind! (Bolton removed to Madison and started a Democratic paper there.)

Thus MORRISON became associated with KINNARD as joint editor and owner of the State Gazette, and thus it continued for the space of five or six weeks only, when, for some cause, Morrison sold his interest to Kinnard, who became sole owner and editor.

Morrison then immediately made arrangements to start a new paper in opposition to Kinnard!!! We are told, (but of this fact we are not certain,) that in order to procure material for the new paper, that another levy was made on the pockets of leading Democrats, under the threat, that if the money was not thus raised, a whig paper should take the place of the proposed new Democratic one, and all the recusants blown sky high!!!

Upon this, Kinnard having continued the Gazette but two weeks, after his purchase of Morrison, left the field clear for him, and in disgust we suppose, sold the Gazette office to a book pedler named LANGDON, who was better known by the nickname of "the Jack of Clubs." It subsequently fell into the hands of ex-Gov. RAY, who removed it to Greencastle, where he printed the "Hoosier" for a while. It then went, the Lord knows where; but its history would be interesting enough doubtless, if it could be faithfully traced from beginning to end.

In 1830, then, Morrison commenced his new paper, which supplanted the Gazette, under the title of the "Indiana Democrat." He continued its editor till 1832, when Bolton having returned from Madison, was engaged as a substitute, while Morrison attended to his share of the famous, or more properly, the atrociously infamous Indian contracting business of that year. Many of our citizens well recollect that they cannot forget those transactions. They know that some men in this town, as well as many out of it, then and there either made their fortunes, or laid the foundation of them, on what they STOLE from the Indians and the Government! But a whole newspaper could not contain a detail of these robberies. We must pass them over here. This absence of Morrison from his editorial post was during the second canvass of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. Attending to Indian Contracts was doubtless considered full as pleasant a business as doing a yeoman's service in the great conflict with the U. S. Bank.

In the spring of 1833, Bolton purchased from Morrison an equal interest in the Democrat, and became joint editor and publisher. Shortly after, Morrison sold out the whole of his interest to JOHN F. LANE, a son of Amos, who purchased in behalf of V. P. VAN ANTWERP, who, not taking immediate possession, the paper was published under the style of N. Bolton & Co. Van Antwerp subsequently came in, but having derived his ideas of the profit of such a concern, from his knowledge of the income of the Albany Argus of New York, he was disappointed, and retired from the

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Democrat in the summer of 1834. His share was then re-sold to Morrison, who acted as joint editor till the following spring, when, in 1835, he rented his interest to Lucius H. Emmons of Noblesville, for the term of two years. Emmons remained as joint editor and publisher with Bolton only till the next spring, when his contract was rescinded, and Morrison again took hold with Bolton in 1836, which last arrangement lasted six weeks!

About this period, JOHN LIVINGSTON and V. C. CURLEY proposed publishing a new paper in opposition to the Democrat. Livingston declared in favor of R. M. Johnson for the Presidency, in preference to Mr. Van Buren; and was supposed to have the encouragement of Gov. Noble in the projected enterprise, who had interests of his own to promote indirectly by the maneuver. But this movement was checked by another sale of Morrison's interest in the Democrat to Livingston, and thus BOLTON & LIVINGSTON became its owners and editors.

Revival of the Indiana Democrat.

We copy the following notices in relation to the proposed revival of the Indiana Democrat, and append brief comments of our own:

"A. F. Morrison and S. F. Covington are making arrangements to start a Cass paper at Indianapolis, to be called the 'Indiana Democrat.' There are too many papers at Indianapolis already."—*Madison Courier*, Aug. 23.

Few persons are apprised, probably, of the large number of papers already published at Indianapolis. There are no less than ten distinct publications, to wit: Sentinel, weekly and semi-weekly; 2; Journal; Farmer and Gardener; Cultivator; Courier, daily; Spectator; Freeman; Locomotive; Whig; Southern. This is pretty well for a town of 5000 inhabitants.

"We have received a prospectus for another Democratic paper to be established at the capital of our State, entitled the 'Indiana Democrat,' by A. F. Morrison and S. F. Covington. The Democrat will support the claims of Gen. Lewis Cass for the next Presidency. The first number is proposed to be issued in the early part of November next. We wish the publishers all success in their undertaking, but at the same time doubt the expediency of establishing another Democratic paper at the seat of government. In our opinion two papers of that kind cannot be sustained there at this time—one or the other must therefore go down."—*Venue Palladium*, Aug. 23.

"INDIANA DEMOCRAT."—We see that that proposal has been issued for publishing a new paper at Indianapolis, bearing the above title, to advocate the claims of General Cass to the Presidency in 1848. This move we much regret, as we are satisfied it will result in no good to the Democratic party, as there is already one Democratic paper published at that place, and should Gen. Cass be the Democratic candidate we know that the Chappmans will be found where they always have been, battling manfully for the success of Democratic measures—hence we see no good reason why the "Democrat," so called, should be encouraged to spring into existence. The fact is, the "Sentinel" has been an efficient organ—the editors have labored faithfully—and we trust the Democracy of Indiana will not prove so short-sighted as to encourage the establishment of another paper at that place, which, at best, can result in no possible good."—*Delphi Oracle*, Aug. 23.

The Oracle does us justice in the expression of his opinion relative to our support of Gen. Cass, should he receive the Democratic nomination, and we like the positive way in which he expresses it. As to our merits or demerits in other respects, we have only this to say: we have labored to do the best we could.

"There is already located at that point an excellent Democratic paper, which is not over liberally supported, and the party hereby, if in the ascendancy at all. Divide the patronage between two papers, let rivalry grow into jealousy between the publishers, and divisions among our friends will be exhibited at the polls, and then the 'citadel' will fall a prey to the Federalists. We have confidence in the talents and energy of Covington and Morrison, but the experience of the past warns us of dangers in the future, and we are at a loss to determine the cause of complaint with any portion or fragment of their party. But they are to have opposition. A. F. Morrison is a locofoco of the clearest stamp—he has several prominent traits of it which he could not conceal if he would. S. F. Covington is a man of considerable vim, and has published an interesting neutral for two or three years. We think he is a man of industry, a practical printer, and in some respects a practical man. But his locofocoism began to stick out so prominently lately, that we were convinced he would not remain in his neutral position long. This new paper goes for Gen. Cass."—*Brookville American*, (Whig), Aug. 22.

We presume that the "prominent traits" to which the American refers, are not recognized as especially those of "locofocoism" by Democrats. We shall show, by and by, that in Mr. Morrison's case they are not.

The Lawrenceburgh Beacon, edited by John P. Dunn, who is connected by marriage and meanness with the Old Junto here, has two notices under date of Aug. 21, the first of which is the following:

"We see by the last 'Blade,' that the editor, and Alex. F. Morrison, Esq., of Indianapolis, have entered into partnership, in the establishment of a Democratic paper, styled 'THE INDIANA DEMOCRAT,' at the seat of Government, to be the organ of the 'YOUNG DEMOCRACY,' in opposition to the 'OLD HUNKERS.' Of this we are glad. The course pursued by the Messrs. Chappmans, in dictating to—instead of following public opinion—has made them obnoxious to a great portion of the Democracy of Indiana. The entire lack of dignity, as the organ of the great Democratic party of Indiana has made every De-

mocrat who has any self-respect ashamed of them. The editors of the 'State Sentinel' will learn, when it will be perhaps too late, that the duty of the organ of a party is, to express the wishes and doctrine of that party, instead of trying to force and manufacture public sentiment. We see by their prospectus that Gen. Lewis Cass is their favorite, as he is the favorite of the great mass of the people of Indiana, for the next President. We wish them good speed."

In the estimation of this veridical sprig of gentility, an old hunker is one who treated Mr. Van Buren with good faith, and honestly adhered to him to the end, for the sake of Democratic principles and party integrity. In our opinion, a truer definition of "old hunker," is one who through life has made party interests subservient to personal aggrandizement, and who has ever stood ready to barter principles for office. The Beacon knows whether the clique of which it is the representative, comes under the latter category; and the people may settle the question of old hunkerism and its true meaning.

Of course Dunn will be "glad" of the re-establishment of the "Old Democrat." During its former career, men of his kidney could obtain office and get their fingers into the public purse. It is supposed that like causes will again produce like effects.

As to our pretended "dictating to, instead of following public opinion"—it is sheer humbug and untruth; and we are "obnoxious" only to that class of politicians who make politics a trade, and the few that they have been able to deceive and dupe. We are "obnoxious" to these men because we have refused to attempt to dictate at their bidding and for their benefit. We shall satisfy the people of this in due time.

In relation to "lack of dignity," we will acknowledge our deficiency, taking into account the Critchfieldian example of Major John P. Dunn, in full regiments, which, peradventure, we have not profited by as we ought to have done. We shall certainly procure red cravats, and put ourselves on our best behavior. But our refined exemplar ought to make some allowance, we think, for circumstances, and to remember that it may sometimes become necessary to doff dignity to a degree when engaged in either coat or skunk skinning. We generally try to suit our address as well as our dress to the duty in hand, and when we have plain truths to tell, endeavor to use plain language, without mincing. This may be very shocking to the *otium cum dignitate* of John P. Dunn, but it does well enough for common folks.

The second notice in the Beacon, which immediately follows the one we copy above, is the annexed:

"THE INDIANA BLADE."—We see by the last number of this valuable paper that it will soon be among the things that were, as is likely to be the great county of Ohio, so soon as Sam leaves Sun Rise, which will be immediately, if not sooner. Well, Samuel is going where his great light will have a chance to shine. We have always thought, that if he only lived in another place than at immediate Sun Rise, he would certainly make a great show in the world. It is a great pity that his genius should have ever been cramped and squeezed into such a pusillanimous little neutral concern as the 'Blade.' But there is a tide in offices, &c. We trust that when Mr. Covington assumes the station as organ for the great Democratic party of Indiana, he will lay aside all that little spleen, and spiteful disposition he so often shows—more like a crabbed old woman than a man, and feel himself every inch a man. You have a trying and difficult task before you that will need all the philosophy you are master of to keep you up and sustain yourself. We pray you may be able to do so. If we should occasionally have to tell you some plain truths, take them as from a friend."

This certainly compares queerly with the first notice. One would hardly think that the Democracy were to gain much on the score of "dignity," by the translation of Mr. Covington from Rising Sun to Indianapolis, if his attributes are correctly stated by Dunn, and if he stands in need of the advice which is volunteered to him. But we must be permitted to make great allowance for this "dignified" notice of Mr. C. by Mr. D. We think we apprehend the true cause of the evident jealousy which rankles in the breast of Dunn. "He raised the first Cass flag in Indiana!" And he thinks, no doubt, that he should have been the favored personage, instead of Mr. Covington, who should have been employed to print Mr. Morrison's "Democrat!" That's where the shoe pinches, we suspect. But we can tell Dunn that there is a certain class of men who are very chary how they trust one another; he ought to have learnt that by experience, before this; and that is the reason why he is so distrustful as well as he knows how; talk as big as he pleases, so that he does not tread on the corns of his file-leaders; and having done all this satisfactorily, he may perhaps, if the game should be brought to cover, be allowed, in the end, to "rusticate" in one of the smallest of that "hide of offices," to which he so classically alludes, and which fits so vividly across the wide canopy of his poetical imagination!

Lawrenceburgh Beacon's Nomination.

The Political Beacon recommends Robert Dale Owen for United States Senator. That he has the necessary talents, and qualifications will be readily conceded; but we regret to see an editor of a Democratic paper, trying to get up little jealousies, about localities, and advising members of the Legislature to not harmonize in their action. This policy has broken down our party, in several counties; and must it be extended to the State! We hope not. When the Legislature meets, the friends of the South-west will go into Convention for their other brethren, and no doubt will cordially support the choice of the majority. When there was danger of improper action in the Senate last winter, the "Pocket was all right," and men who stand firm in such times, alluded to, are not going to be coaxed into actions of discord, to gratify the ambition some men have for contrivance. The Senator will be, is unknown; give us one truly sound in Democratic faith, of respectable abilities, and moral reputation, and we care not where he shall reside, or whether he belongs to our friend, Major Dunn, or the Major belongs to him. We think we are not mistaken in the opinion, that Mr. Owen and his friends will oppose such doctrine as is promulgated on this occasion, by the Beacon, which, to our view, is as impolitic as it is anti-Democratic. The correct rule is, a Northern man, if he takes to be the choice of the understanding. Such being the case, we presume the choice will be between Gen. Cass, Silas Wright, Geo. M. Dallas, and James Buchanan. Individually, we are for Gen. Cass, and presume he will be the choice and receive the vote of Indiana; but he is a Western man, and the last two Presidents have been chosen from the West—Harrison and Polk. The East will have strong claims on this score; and we ought to be prepared to support, without prejudice, the nominee, if it is wrong.

We do not believe the Whigs will run a man. Party seems to be utterly routed. If they can induce some Democrat to run against the nomination of the National Convention, we will support him. The Natives have killed Judge McLean, by endorsing him, and we know not who the Whigs have left.

In regard to Gen. Cass, we consider the idea an absurd one, that it is necessary to establish a new paper at Indianapolis, in his behalf. No Democratic paper in the State will oppose him if nominated. The Sentinel will not; and we presume when the time comes to honorably and candidly, with proper moderation, to express a first choice, the choice by the Sentinel will be for Cass. We doubt not, as we have said, Indiana is for Cass, but Indiana will give her vote for the nominee of the National Convention.

all men engaged together in a good cause jointly and severally owe to one another. Mr. Owen never would in any manner be guilty of intriguing for place or station himself, nor would he knowingly permit others to intrigue for him. He never would occupy a seat even in the United States Senate, for one moment, which was discolored and polluted by either personal or political dishonor.

The Brookville Democrat therefore, will not find itself mistaken in supposing that Mr. Owen will not suffer his name to be used for the sinister purposes of the Lawrenceburgh or any other clique. It was the firm conviction of his integrity in this respect, that restrained us from noticing the original suggestion in the Beacon.

We are not sorry that Mr. Owen has been named for the Senate by the Beacon. He is not responsible for the motives of that paper, nor for what we have said or may say on the subject. But we are glad that his name has been named, and hope his merits, as well as those of every other who has been or may be named for the same station, will be fairly weighed by those who are to make the choice. It is only upon the ground of merit that the selection should be made. The station is of too honorable and exalted a character to be the subject of barter—far too important to be made the subject of bitter, intrigue and corruption.

Here is an article from the Goshen Democrat, every word and sentence of which expresses our own sentiments exactly. We think it will meet with a favorable reception from every honest Democrat. Should the course indicated be faithfully adopted and carried out by the Democratic majority in the General Assembly, the Party will be safe; otherwise, defeat and shame await it.

The Victory and its Consequences.

The Democracy of Indiana have just achieved a full and perfect victory. Eight out of ten Congressmen, a handsome majority in the lower House, and a majority in the Senate, large enough for all practical purposes, are the fruits of the campaign of 1845. The rout of the Whigs is full, perfect, and overwhelming. We have driven them from the Capitol, purified the Legislature, and left them barely two members of Congress to swear by and a half a dozen defeated aspirants to swear at.

But the battle we have fought is nothing—the victory we have achieved is nothing, if we have not the wisdom and prudence to improve it to the best interests of the people, and of the triumphant party. How shall this be done? By union and harmony—by strict organization—by unflinching conformity to party usage—by carrying into practice the great Republican doctrine of the right of the majority to rule in all cases, and by discountenancing from the first, schemes and designs of political tricksters.

The election of United States Senator, the great question on which this battle has been fought, will revolve on the present Legislature, and we design to be understood as treating on no subject on a particular, when we say that efforts will be made to thwart the expressed will of the people, to make the majority yield to an obstinate few, and thereby do injustice to the rights of the mass. To avert such a result, let every member of the Democratic party in either House, close his ears to the importunities of all cliques, wherever found, and resolve to do his duty to God and to his country. Let strict organization pervade the ranks. Let the candidate be fairly nominated by Convention of the two Houses, and wherever located, in the North, South, or Centre, let him receive the free, full and hearty support of every Democrat.

Let us profit by the experience of the past—let us look back at the time when, to the nominees of the party was invariably chosen—a man who was not a man, on more than one occasion, either by uniting with the Whigs, or by compelling the majority to yield to their terms, absolutely controlled every election in the Legislature, to their own profit but to their own shame. Let us as one man resolve to discountenance all such disorganizers, and wherever there is treason, unite in branding the traitor. Harsh as this language may sound, it is not the least just. No good Democrat will take it to himself, because no good Democrat will be guilty of the course we have above deprecated; but it will be enough to be forewarned and fore-armed. Look at the Democracy of New York. Though at times apparently destroyed by factions, on an occasion of this kind, they have ever been united, and never has a man been found so regardless of his personal principles, as to oppose the regular nominee. So disgraceful a result as the election of old Cameron in Pennsylvania, never happened to the Democracy of the Empire State. Let us imitate their example—let us be united—let us be firm—let us prove ourselves Democrats in practice as well as in name—and let us, while we have the power, lay broad and deep the elements of future prosperity. Let us be able to point to the session of 1845-6 as an era of good feeling, of harmony and unity, that the people may greet their Representatives on their return, "well done good and faithful servants."

The Next President.

The Richmond Jeffersonian, under the above caption, gives the following manly and judicious article. It is written in a true Democratic spirit, and commends itself to the attention of all. And we take this occasion to say once for all, that if General Cass should fairly receive the nomination of the regular Democratic National Convention, and we are living, not one shall be ahead of us in zeal in his support, with whatever ability we may possess. But in common with his true friends, we deprecate the idea of seeing bickerings and jealousies brought about by a premature nomination, and generally by those who only "desire to be master spirits" after his election.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Our friend of the Lawrenceburgh Beacon has raised the name of Gen. Cass at the next head, as his candidate for the next President. The newspaper, proposed to be published at Indianapolis, is to advocate the claims of the same gentleman. If done in the right spirit, there is no impropriety nor harm in expressing our preference on this subject; but if this course is taken to produce division, or from desire of being the "master spirits" in the canvass of 1848, and of the spoils that may be to be distributed, after success, it is wrong.

We take it for granted a National Convention will be in due time held and will make a nomination which will be supported, by the Democracy. Who the nominee of that Convention is to be, we are not curious now to know—we presume he will be a man fit for the station and that will be sufficient.

The next Democratic candidate, we will presume, be a Northern man. The East take to be the understanding. Such being the case, we presume the choice will be between Gen. Cass, Silas Wright, Geo. M. Dallas, and James Buchanan. Individually, we are for Gen. Cass, and presume he will be the choice and receive the vote of Indiana; but he is a Western man, and the last two Presidents have been chosen from the West—Harrison and Polk. The East will have strong claims on this score; and we ought to be prepared to support, without prejudice, the nominee, if it is wrong.

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OREGON.
We would call attention to the proceedings of the Oregon Convention, recently held at Wayne county, Ill., published in this paper, from the Washburn Democrat. This is the second large mass meeting held in Southern Illinois on that subject. There is stated to have been between two and three thousand persons present. It was not wholly political, and great enthusiasm and harmony prevailed.

The resolutions appear to cover the whole ground, and were unanimously adopted by acclamation. They are right in principle, right in fact. There can be no more doubt of our title to lat. 54 deg. 40 min. than to 49 deg. If we own to the last parallel, which we believe none question, we own to the first. The title to one is just as perfect as to the other. And so far as our own interests and policy are concerned, Great Britain will have all as a part. We say, neither Great Britain nor any other foreign government should be permitted to colonize on the Pacific, or any where else on this Continent. We would not permit it, even were we to be forced into a war to resist it. What have we to gain by negotiation? What arbitration can aid us? What is the question to be arbitrated? If the title is ours, and we believe it to be, what award can be made? Arbitration rationally supposes a contested and doubtful claim. This is not so as to Oregon. To whom shall we leave the determination of the question at issue? To France! The Minister for Foreign Affairs has already said, "The balance of power must be preserved on the Continent." To Russia! She has already ceded all her rights on the Pacific south of 55 deg. to England. To Austria? Prussia! Spain! or any Continental Power!—What chance would we, as a Republic, stand before such arbitrators, with England as our opponent! None! The joint occupancy must cease. We must give the notice; or England will then be ready by force to take possession—not till then. There is, we are fearful, great danger. Ought not the whole West to arouse in this matter? Will not Indiana act with her sister, Illinois, and act promptly? We think so. Let our voices be heard, and rely on it, it will have a powerful influence in settling this great question—the greatest to the West which has been mooted since the last War. Who will take the lead? Let us hear from our strong men!

Mexico.

We are not advised says the Union of the 23d, that our government has received any late despatches or further information from Mexico. Our precautionary preparations are still advancing with great spirit. We give further private intelligence (from the New Orleans papers) received by the Water Witch. The accounts appear to indicate less of an immediate military explosion. The fifteen millions must be obtained. More troops must be raised. Arista's troops are deserting him. The desertions will probably multiply as they approach the frontier.

We lay all the details which we received by this evening's southern mail before our readers. Some speculate that Mexico may not declare war, yet that she may strike a blow. If she does not take very good care, this blow may result with tremendous force upon her own head.

THE WATER WITCH.

From the New Orleans Courier, Aug. 14.
The Water Witch, so long and anxiously expected, has arrived at last, and brings no tidings of war, but mighty threats on the part of our Mexican friends. She sailed from Vera Cruz on the 5th instant, and arrived here to-day.

We have received regular files of newspapers from Vera Cruz up to the 4th inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 30th ult., both inclusive. War was not actually declared; but private letters from Vera Cruz state that the general opinion was that hostilities would certainly ensue.

The Congress was still occupied with the bill to declare war, and raise \$15,000,000 by loan. We are indebted to the kindness of a commercial house for the following letter from Vera Cruz, 1845.

"The differences existing between the United States and this country occupy at present the public mind, and may eventually lead to war—for which purpose, this government asked an appropriation of \$15,000,000. Permission has been granted to contract a loan to that amount. It will be very difficult, however, to raise that sum. We are therefore still in hopes that the difficulties in question will be peacefully adjusted, and the commercial intercourse remain undisturbed."

The Greenleaf Patriot of August 9, contains the following. We think its censure of the Administration rather premature, as it has hardly had time fully to develop its intentions, even in the matter which is the burden of the Patriot's complaint. We think also that the remark in relation to Gen. Cass and "Bill Allen" is in bad taste and spirit. At the time the appointment was made, it was stated that the position occupied by Gen. Cass, was preferred by him.

"The President of the U. S. is but the tenant only of the power and patronage which he bestows—the freedom belongs to the people. Not the friends of Calhoun in the South, or Wright in the North, but to the whole people. Justice to the owners require, and prudence would seem to dictate, that it should be distributed by the people's tenant in proportion to numbers. True, the local offices of each State have been disposed of, as we suppose, among the worthy and deserving of each State, but as for the rest, the Administration must be misinformed of the wish and feelings of its friends West and North-West of the Ohio. It must be that the Administration has been informed, that this vast district of country has no pride to gratify, or that they have no men with whom it is safe or prudent to do it. It cannot be, that any sane man can suppose that as yet the North-West has received any rent for her share in the inheritance, unless indeed the Vice President considered that the making Gen. Cass play 'second fiddle' to Bill Allen on the Committee of Foreign affairs to gratify the old Hunkers, shall be so considered."

"We repeat again, what we said last week—we believe Col. Polk when he went on to Washington meant to do right, and we yet hope that he will carry out that determination, but it is time now to begin—the election is over." But we want no more promises made, that the administration may deem it a virtue to violate, and needful to refuse any aid and explanation about."

Indiana Asbury University.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Seventh Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Asbury University. The Faculty consists of M. SIMPSON, D. D., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; W. C. LARRABEE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; JOHN WHEELER, A. M., Professor of Latin language and Literature; C. G. DOWNEY, A. M., Professor of Natural Science; B. F. TEFT, A. M., Professor of Greek language and Literature.

The whole number of Students is 161, viz: Seniors, 11; Juniors, 7; Sophomores, 16; Freshmen, 26; Irregulars, 45; Preparatory, 56.

The University is represented to be in a very flourishing condition, and from the high character of the Faculty, it deserves to be.

Tennessee.

—We have the Governor, the Legislature, and a U. S. Senator. Glory enough.

Our Right to Oregon—is it an Incontestable one?

Our superior claims to the whole of Oregon—its boundary line of 54 deg. 40 min., as arranged with Russia, are not universally understood in this country, not even by all those who unhesitatingly assert right to the whole; and we, therefore, by way of imprimis place the matter, briefly, in our columns, in order to give to the public a clear view of the question. All this, in unwieldy pamphlets and public documents, has been published, but active, energetic Americans, who see the importance of the matter, have only to read newspapers, after they have once started up active business interests.

This matter, in all its ramifications, is thus arranged in our minds according to unimpeachable testimony in our CLAMS OF SPAIN.

1534.—Cortez discovers California.

1543.—Ferrelo discovers the coast of Cape Mendocino and the river Aquilar.

1582.—Gali discovers the coast beyond Oregon.

1593.—De Fuca discovers the straits of De Fuca.

1603.—Vizcain explores the coast of California.

1603.—Aquila discovers the river of Aquilar and in of Columbia.

1674.—Perez discovers Nootka Sound and San Lorenzo.

1774.—Martinez lands at Nootka Sound.

1775.—Haceta, Ayala, Bodega and Quidra discover the bay of the river Columbia, and call Estrecho de Huca.

1779.—Martinez makes a settlement at Nootka Sound and erects a Fort.

1779.—Fidalgo makes a settlement on Quadra Island at the entrance of Juan de Fuca.

CLAIMS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1578.—Drake lands in Biscaya Bay, previously discovered by the Spaniards.

1578.—Drake sailed up to lat. 43, but did not land.

1713.—The treaty of Utrecht between France and Great Britain, gave to Great Britain, a commercial right, fixed upon the 49th degree of lat. as the line of demarcation between the possessions of the two nations west of the Mississippi river.

1763.—The treaty of Paris, between France, and Great Britain, fixes the boundary between the possessions of the two latter nations by a line along the middle of the Mississippi from its source at Lake Huron, in Louisiana, along the middle of that river, and lakes Michigan and Ponchartraine to the sea.

1778.—Cook lands at Nootka Sound, discovered by Spain in 1674 and 1774.

1780.—Colnett, an Englishman, takes possession of Nootka Sound; he is taken prisoner by Martinez, the Spaniard.

1790.—Spain and Great Britain entered into a Convention, which reserves the sovereignty of Nootka Sound to Spain, but granted some commercial privileges to Great Britain. This Convention gave to Spain the sovereignty and exclusive ownership over the territory of Nootka Sound, and of all the coast to the west of the mouth of the great America on the side of the South Sea, as far as beyond Prince William's Sound.

1792.—Vancouver enters the Columbia, having previously received from the British Government, a commission to discover the river.

1793.—Mackenzie explores to a river supposed to enter the Straits of Juan de Fuca, north of the Columbia.

1806.—Fraser erects a fort on the head waters of Stewart's river.

1818.—Treaty between the United States and Great Britain leaves the country west of Stony Mountain open to the citizens and vessels in both nations.

1827.—The provisions of